

Hawaiian Gazette

SEMI-WEEKLY.

TUESDAY, JUNE 12, 1894.

KAMEHAMEHA DAY was celebrated yesterday with as hearty an enthusiasm as it ever was in the days of the monarchy. It is a genuine Hawaiian holiday and as such is as highly valued now as at any time in the past.

THE question of the elective franchise is about the first thing in order in the Convention this morning, but it will probably not be fixed today, as it will in all likelihood be referred to committee. As the business is now being disposed of, many of the most important matters will not come up until the end of the first reading.

PRESIDENT DOLE indulged in an unfortunate illustration when he verified the weakness of human nature by a reference to the facts of the Hayes-Tilden election. That case unfortunately proves too much, for it proves the partisanship of Judges as well as of common men. At the same time there can be little doubt as to the soundness of the principle for which the President was contending. Compared with the Legislature any court is a non-partisan body. We cannot too much commend the provision of the Constitution which removes jurisdiction in contested election cases from the Legislature and vests it solely in the Courts.

LIBERAL MEASURES THE BEST.

The importance of the work now being done by the Constitutional Convention can hardly be overestimated. The task of that body is not merely to frame the organic law, to determine the form of government for Hawaii. As we all look forward to a time, not far distant, when the political unity of Hawaii will be merged in the larger unity of the United States, the Constitution now under consideration will probably not be permanent. The real importance of the Convention's work consists in the fact that it is to determine the *modus vivendi* for the transitional period. Its real task is that of reconciliation. The revolution is over—the revolutionary period is over. The thing to do now is to heal the wounds of Hawaii, and secure internal peace. This can only be accomplished by framing a Constitution so fair and liberal that the royalists will accept it. If the Government established is free in name only, if it is so devised as to keep the party at present holding the reins in absolute control for an indefinite number of years, it cannot in the nature of the case be acceptable to the people at large.

It has been very wisely and truthfully stated that the monarchy is dead. If we really have faith in this proposition it should be shown in law-making. The age of miracles has passed away; we need not take a thousand precautions against a resurrection.

The Constitutional draft submitted to the Convention by the Executive recognizes, in the main, the truth of the principles indicated above. Its essential lines are those of a free state. At the same time it requires some modifications if it is to conform fully to the ideals of popular government and popular sovereignty. These modifications will, doubtless, be made by the Convention before its work is completed. We believe that no extraordinary power should be vested in any branch of the government. The proposed Advisory Council is regarded with much suspicion, and there does not seem to be any necessity for such a body. The President will have in his Cabinet all the advisers he needs. If extraordinary emergencies arise, the Legislature can be convened. The law-making and money-spending power should be with the Legislature, and in no particular abridged. This view was stated in the Convention on Saturday, and it probably re-

presents the opinion of the majority.

The Central Committee of the American Union Party has adopted a resolution in favor of placing the income qualification of voters for Senators at \$600 instead of \$900 a year. We believe this will be found to be in the line of a wise and statesmanlike public policy. There is no adequate reason for making any alteration in the moderate property requirements of the old franchise. What is wanted is a mode of registration which will check the wholesale frauds so prevalent in the past.

The property and income qualification for Senators should also be placed lower than in the draft. Twelve or fifteen hundred a year, or \$3000 worth of property, should be sufficient to qualify any one to sit in that body. The tendency otherwise will be to place it out of all touch with the body of the people and also to make it a white man's House, thus drawing sharply the race line in the very frame of the Government itself. This latter consideration is unquestionably a strong argument against the division of the Legislature into separate houses at all.

The term of the President seems also somewhat long if he is to be confirmed in office by the Convention, though there are, some weighty arguments in favor of a six year's term, without the privilege of re-election.

Doubtless there are other amendments which might be adopted to advantage, besides those indicated above. The number of the lower house, at least, would seem to be somewhat too small. A genuine popular body should contain more than fifteen members.

The Hamakua Teachers.

The teachers of Hamakua are fewer in number, and lay claim to having fewer of those teachers that know just how it ought to be done, than any of the other organizations on the islands, and still they never fail in having interesting meetings. They met in the schoolhouse at Honokaa on Friday, June 1st, for their last meeting of the present school year, with seven members present and two absent. Copies of a large number of the leading school journals were brought for inspection and comparison, including Education, The Institute, Teachers' World, Our Times and others. The following was the programme presented:

Geography.....Miss Winter, Kukuhaele.
Reading.....W. A. Yates, Kaunalea.
Calisthenics.....Louis Horner, Waipio.
Primary Discipline.....
.....Miss Richard, Honokaa.
Discussion.

An entirely new organization will take place with the opening of the new school year, and much more valuable work will no doubt be done, and on somewhat different lines. The experience of the past year will do a good deal towards the success of the coming year. At least the members intend to make it do so if in their power.

An Eloquent Hawaiian Preacher.

Rev. Stephen Desha preached on Sunday evening in the Kaunakapili Church to a very large audience, mostly native Hawaiians. Mr. Desha is a young man, a native of this city, and is at present the pastor of the native church at Hilo, where he is highly esteemed, not only by his countrymen but by all who know him. He has the natural gifts of an orator, and is so clear and forcible in the language he uses that everyone present is deeply interested in his remarks. Since the days of Kamakau and Kusea, no Hawaiian has appeared before the public possessed of so many of those qualities that go to win popular favor as Mr. Desha. On the occasion referred to not only was every seat filled but many remained standing in the aisles throughout the service. He is the same gentleman who so skillfully interpreted to his countrymen the long sentences uttered by Dr. Talmage in his address at the Central Union Church on Thursday last, a feat which very few foreigners could have performed so gracefully on the spur of the moment, with a famous orator speaking to a crowded house.

The most prominent physician of Havre, France, Dr. de Bussy, has just celebrated his one hundred and first birthday. The hale and hearty old man is still able to attend without assistance to his practice, the largest in Havre.

CONSTITUTIONAL CONVENTION.

A Warm Discussion on the Proposed Advisory Council.

FRACTIONAL VOTING NOT WANTED.

Ten Articles of the Draft Constitution Considered and Passed Upon by the Convention—the Next Topic to be Taken Up will be the Electoral Franchise.

Ninth Day.

SATURDAY, JUNE 9.

The Convention was called to order at 9:30 A.M., President Dole in the chair. Prayer and Roll-call. Minutes of the eighth day read and approved.

The Convention immediately went into Committee of the Whole, Councilor Allen in the chair.

ARTICLE 63.—TITLES OF LAWS.

Each law shall embrace but one subject, which shall be expressed in its title.

The title of a law amending or repealing another law shall refer to the section or chapter of the law amended or repealed and to the subject-matter involved.

Passed.

ARTICLE 64.—READINGS OF BILLS.

A bill in order to become law, shall, except as herein provided, pass three readings in each House, the final passage of which, in each House, shall be by a majority vote of all the elective members to which such House is entitled, taken by ayes and noes and entered upon its journal.

Passed.

ARTICLE 65.—CERTIFICATION OF BILLS FROM ONE HOUSE TO THE OTHER.

Every bill when passed by the House in which it originated, or in which amendments thereto shall have been adopted, shall immediately be certified by the Chairman and Clerk and sent to the other House for consideration.

Passed.

ARTICLE 66.—SIGNING BILLS.

Excepting as herein provided, all bills passed by the Legislature, shall, in order to be valid, be signed by the President.

Passed.

ARTICLE 67.—VETO OF PRESIDENT.

Every bill which shall have passed the Legislature, shall be certified by the Chairman and Clerk of the House last considering it, and shall thereupon be presented to the President. If he approves it he shall sign it and it shall thereupon become a law. If the President does not approve such bill, he may return it with his objections, to the several Houses of the Legislature.

He may veto any specific item or items in any bill which appropriates money for specific purposes; but shall veto other bills, if at all, only as a whole.

Passed, with the word "thereupon" stricken out.

ARTICLE 68.—FAILURE TO SIGN OR VETO.

If the President neither signs nor vetoes a bill within ten days after it is delivered to him, it shall become law without his signature, unless the Legislature adjourns prior to the expiration of such ten days.

In computing such period of ten days, Sundays, holidays recognized by the laws of the Republic and the day upon which the bill is delivered to the President shall be excluded.

President Dole moved to insert the words "pending session of the" before "Legislature" in line 3, and to substitute the phrase "comes to an end" for "adjourns."

Minister Smith moved to refer the section to the Committee on Legislation.

Carried.

ARTICLE 69.—PROCEDURE UPON RECEIPT OF VETO.

Upon the receipt of a veto message from the President, each House of the Legislature shall enter the same at large upon its journal, and proceed to reconsider such bill, or part of a bill, and again vote upon it by ayes and noes, which shall be entered upon its journal.

If, after such reconsideration, such bill, or part of a bill, shall be approved by a two-thirds vote of all the elective members to which each House is entitled, it shall thereby become law.

Passed.

ARTICLE 70.—APPROPRIATIONS.

Section 1. Appropriations, except as otherwise herein provided, shall be made biennially by the Legislature.

Minister Damon moved to strike out the words "except as otherwise herein provided."

Minister Smith did not favor that. The Advisory Council should have the power to appropriate money in extraordinary emergencies. As no bills of indemnity were allowed, this was necessary.

Delegate Robertson moved to strike out the whole section. It might prevent appropriations being made in special sessions of the Legislature.

President Dole said the section was mandatory. It required the Legislature to make biennial appropriations.

Minister Smith said the section had reference to what succeeded. Suppose there should be a deadlock between the upper and lower House, so that no appropriations were made. Something would have to be done. The Government could not be brought to a standstill.

Minister Damon moved to defer the article until the subject of the Advisory Council should come up.

The article was referred to the Executive Committee.

Section 2. The Minister of Finance shall submit to the Senate, at each regular session of the Legislature, ap-

proportion bills for the succeeding biennial period.

Section 3. No appropriation bill or bill providing for a national loan shall be introduced by anyone except a member of the Cabinet.

Provided, however, that any member may introduce a bill amending the permanent appropriation bill for salaries and pay rolls herein provided for.

Passed.

Section 4. In case of a failure of the Legislature to pass appropriation bills providing for payments of the necessary current expenses of carrying on the government and meeting its legal obligations, the Minister of Finance may, with the advice of the Executive Council, make such payments for and during the new biennial period, for which purpose the sums appropriated in the last appropriation bill shall be deemed to have been re-appropriated.

Passed, with a verbal amendment.

Section 5. The appropriation bill for "salaries and pay rolls" shall be a permanent one, and the items and amounts therein enumerated, and such salaries and pay rolls as may hereafter be incorporated therein, shall continue, until stricken out or amended, to be the basis for payment in future, and shall not be required to be re-appropriated from time to time.

Passed.

Section 6. The appropriation bill for "salaries and pay rolls" passed on the day of April, 1894, shall continue in force, and be the permanent appropriation bill for the purposes therein set forth, subject to such amendments and additions thereto as may from time to time be made by the Legislature.

The date "26th" was inserted, and the section passed.

OF THE LEGISLATURE.

ARTICLE 71.

Section 1. The first regular session of the Legislature shall be held on the third Wednesday in February, A. D. 1896, and biennially thereafter, in Honolulu.

Minister Smith explained the reason for the dates fixed. It would be far more convenient.

Section 2. Neither House shall adjourn, during any session, for more than three days, or sine die, without the consent of the other.

Passed.

Section 3. If either House shall so adjourn without the consent of the other, the other House may proceed to legislate as though it were the sole legislative body, and may exercise the full powers of the Legislature.

Passed.

Section 4. Each session of the Legislature shall continue not more than ninety working days. Provided, however, that the President, with the approval of the Cabinet, may prolong such session to not exceed one hundred and twenty days.

Delegate McCandless moved it be sixty days.

Delegate Baldwin did not approve of such limitation.

Delegate Carter said there was a difference between a house of fifteen men and one of forty-eight.

Delegate Kahualelio was opposed to so small a number in the House and Senate.

A lengthy debate ensued upon the section, and a variety of amendments were offered. The word "working" was cut out, and the phrase "excluding Sundays and holidays" substituted.

The section was also amended to read "may extend such session for not longer than thirty days," and then passed.

Section 5. Special sessions of the Legislature shall be held at such times as may be indicated by the President in manner herein provided; or at such other times as are herein specially provided.

Passed.

OF ELECTORS.

ARTICLE 72.—EXEMPTION OF ELECTORS ON ELECTION DAY.

Every elector shall be privileged from arrest on election day, during his attendance at election, and in going to and returning therefrom, except in case of breach of the peace then committed, or in case of treason or felony.

No elector shall be obliged to perform military duty on the day of election, as to prevent his voting, except in time of war, or public danger, or absence from his place of residence in actual military service, in which case provision may be made by law for taking his vote.

The paragraphs were numbered Section 1 and Section 2, and passed, the word "of" in the title having been stricken out.

ARTICLE 73.—METHOD OF VOTING FOR REPRESENTATIVES.

Each voter for Representatives may cast as many votes as there are Representatives to be elected from the Representative District in which he is entitled to vote. He may cast them all for one Representative, or he may apportion them among the several Representatives in such manner as he sees fit; provided, however, that no fractional division of a vote other than one-half shall be counted.

The required number of candidates receiving the highest number of votes in the respective Representative Districts shall be the Representatives for such districts.

Delegate Carter moved to substitute "any" for "no," and "void" for "counted."

Councilor Tenney moved to strike out the words "other than one-half." Vice President Wilder held that halves should be counted. That was the practice in Illinois and it had worked perfectly for many years.

A discussion ensued on the subject of fractional voting.

Delegate Carter's amendment was carried.

Delegate Carter moved reference of the amended section to the Committee on Legislation.

At 11:45 the Committee rose and reported progress and asked leave to sit again. The report was adopted and the Convention adjourned until Tuesday morning.

Keep your friends abroad posted on Hawaiian affairs by sending them copies of the HAWAIIAN GAZETTE, semi-weekly.

W. N. ARMSTRONG

Lectures Females on Their Duties and Rights.

The woman suffragists held another meeting at the Y. M. C. A. Hall on Saturday afternoon, at which a goodly number of representative women were present. The committee having the petitions in charge reported that the work was progressing as well as could be expected. A committee was appointed, consisting of Mrs. D. Whitney, Mrs. W. W. Hall, and Mrs. Judge Frear, to confer with a committee of the convention.

The feature of the meeting was an address of W. N. Armstrong, which was listened to with keen attention, a vote of thanks being tendered to the speaker at the conclusion.

The following is an abstract of Mr. Armstrong's remarks:

Mr. Armstrong said that the present was not the time for discussing abstract questions, the rights of women or of men. There was only a plain, business like proposition to be made. If the giving of the suffrage to certain women would give them the right to govern, then give the suffrage; if there was no gain, then drop the matter, at present. It was only a question of fact, and required patient work to get out the facts. He thought the best feature of the movement was that the women interested took this view of it, and were quite willing to go without voting themselves if the property qualification threw many of them out, but let other women in, who helped good government. As the movement was begun late, it would be better to ask the Convention to provide in the new Constitution that the Legislature could establish woman suffrage whenever it thought best. Some investigations had shown that, on the whole, good government would be gained if women with a high property qualification, over \$3000, were allowed to vote.

The great woman suffrage movement, now going on in New York State, where the business men were a king for the vote for women, was due to the fact that conservative, serious men were now confronted with the fact that the immigration of ignorant men from all over Europe was swamping the good voters, and in despair they looked to women to help them out. They could count on women in the temperance matter. So far the utopian corrupt condition of the legislatures of the different States, showed that men had made a poor use of the ballot, and did not know its real value. The recent municipal election in Newburgh, N. Y., showed how the women could help the men in fighting frauds.

Woman's suffrage would not show any decided advantages at first. It was an incident only in the new adjustment of the relations between men and women owing to advance in thought.

Men opposed it, as they oppose every reform at first. When the women of New York city proposed a woman's annex to Columbia College, five years ago, the men opposed it, as usual. They said it was "inexpedient." Today it is a great success. His brother, General Armstrong, had often said that whenever he made a new move in education he always moved alone. After a while the men came up; generally, women saw things more quickly.

Women needed all round education, and suffrage would give them a better knowledge of life in order to hold their children. Young men, after they were 20 years of age, got tired of their mothers because they found that in the important serious affairs of life they knew little, and were generally bad advisers. The mothers had plenty of brains, high culture, but no training or knowledge. Men had little enough, and statesmen had an utter contempt for the average man's opinion; but they were better than women, owing to their actual experience. Women must come in personal contact with the great facts and problems. Contact and experience would make them wise and give them a hold on their children. Young men soon found that their mothers were devoted enough, but did not know much, and so lost confidence in them. The great successes of some men were due to the work of their wives or mothers, who took the time and trouble to study, and, by long experience, got wisdom and sound judgments. The suffrage movement was an important incident in the broader education of women.

Men and women supplement each other. The best social conditions are obtained when they work together in every direction.

Supreme Court Judges Not Members.

MR. EDITOR:—For the sake of Hawaiian history it ought to be stated that the Constitutional Convention called to sit at Honolulu by Kamehameha V. did not sit in 1864-65, as quoted by the GAZETTE to have been uttered by the Attorney-General. It met early in 1864 and was speedily dismissed by the King. The regular Hawaiian Legislature met in 1864 and 1865 and passed, among many other acts, the one to create the Commission of Crown Lands. Neither is it correct that Judges of the Supreme Court at that Convention were called in and made members. There was a Judge of the Supreme Court—Robertson—a member of the Convention, but he had been regularly elected from Kona, Hawaii. Rev. H. H. Parker was at the said Convention and can verify the above statement. Yours truly, K.

A Chinese named Ah Hong was brought to the station house Sunday morning in a battered condition. He and some other Chinese had a dispute over water rights in the Manoa valley, and before it was settled Hong had his head laid open and one toe amputated by being struck with a hoe.

THINGS EVANGELICAL.

Doings of the Association During the Past Few Days.

The examination of students of the North Pacific Missionary Institute occupied the morning of Friday. The exercises were much the same as in previous years. The students showed out for what they were, each thinking and speaking in his own individual style, not all after some one model. There are more than enough vacant parishes to keep each and every one at work.

At 2 o'clock Friday afternoon the Association resumed its sessions. Most of the time devoted to the regular programme was taken up by reports of committees. Some twenty deacons of Kaunakapili Church petitioned the Association for the dismissal of their pastor, because they had not paid his salary in full for the last two years. The Association voted to send a committee to inform these dissatisfied church members that they had asked what could not in reason or justice be granted, even if the Association had any jurisdiction; and advising them first of all to meet their own obligations and pay their pastor what, by their own showing they acknowledged that they ought to have paid him.

There were several invitations presented: to attend the Kawaiahae Sunday School; to take a ride to Ewa plantation on the Oahu Railroad; to attend the re-dedication of the Portuguese Church; and finally one zealous member moved to suspend the rules while he read a resolution; and then moved that this Association will accept an invitation to visit the men-of-war now in the harbor.

There was a full representation of the Association at the re-dedication of the Portuguese church. The rear portion, formerly used as a school room, has now been made a part of the main audience room and utilized as a choir and pulpit platform. The work has been done by the Portuguese at their own expense, and looks very tasteful and convenient. Mr. N. B. Emerson, Sunday school superintendent, made an address. Rev. Dr. Hyde preached and offered the prayer of dedication, followed by brief addresses from Rev. O. P. Emerson, secretary of the Hawaiian Board, and Chief Justice Judd, who urged the maintenance of family prayer by the father as the priest of the home. The singing by Sunday school and choir was hearty and skillful, and it is evident that the institutions of evangelical Christianity have found a loving and earnest support among our Portuguese population.

The sacrament of the Lord's Supper was observed by the Association, according to custom, at 4 p. m. at Kawaiahae Church. In the evening at Kaunakapili Church Rev. S. L. Desha, of Hilo, preached effectively an able sermon on manifesting in every possible way our Christian sympathy and helpfulness.

Gladstone perfers the American rather than the English edition of the Century, it is said, because he finds in the advertising pages a record of the commercial advancement of the American people.

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June 9, 1894.

The absence of the "Mamie" at this season's races should not deter people from visiting the race track on Monday, there are enough events to satisfy everyone and give people opportunities to place their money. The road to the park has been put in first-class order by the road supervisor and his aids and everything will be in shape for a glorious holiday.

The Clauss Bread Knife sold by us is acknowledged to be the best bread knife made; it will last longer than an ordinary knife for cutting bread because it cannot be used for anything else. One set of three knives goes to you for a dollar; you wouldn't part with them for \$10 if you could not replace them.

If you believe the "ads." you read, the Grand Rapids Carpet Sweeper is the best manufactured; we know from experience that the "ads." are correct. We've sold a great many of these sweepers to people who have polished floors in their houses and who don't care to get down on their "hunkers" and shove a dust brush. The price is the same all over, our's is a little less.

The season for using Hendry's Ready Mixed Paints is here and so are the paints. We have a complete stock of desirable colors for inside and outside work. Color cards furnished upon application.

THE HAWAIIAN HARDWARE CO.,

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FORT STREET, HONOLULU.